

# BRINGING NAVY UP TO THE LIMIT

Our Officers and Authorities See a Danger if America Doesn't Follow Action of Great Britain and Japan; Figures Show England's Superiority

By DONALD A. CRAIG.

THOSE of us who have a slight relief from the Washington Conference for the limitation of armaments fixed a ratio of five-five-three for the naval strength of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, believing that our navy was hereafter to be kept equal in power with that of the British nation and one and two-thirds that of Japan, have been lulled into a sense of false security, in the opinion of our naval authorities. Capt. Luke McNamee, U. S. N., Director of Naval Intelligence, whose duty is to be informed on every particular concerning the strength of our own and foreign navies, says that Great Britain's actual naval strength to-day is vastly greater than that of this country and that Japan's navy exceeds her treaty ratio in several essential elements of strength.



CAPT. LUKE MCNAMEE, U. S. N.

failure of Great Britain or Japan to conform to the limitations of the Five Power Naval Treaty signed at the Washington Conference last winter. It is due to the failure of our own Congress to maintain our navy up to this treaty limit, said Capt. McNamee. Congress will be called upon in a few weeks to consider our naval program for the next fiscal year. Secretary of the Navy Denby is preparing his estimates, endeavoring to reduce them to a point which will be acceptable to the budget bureau and still not further cripple our fighting strength on the oceans. The budget bureau has its eye on the "little navy" men of the House of Representatives. This New York Herald subject Capt. McNamee to discuss this subject from the viewpoint of the men in the navy, who are commanded to know the answers to all questions of relative naval strength and keep our Government and our people informed regarding what is going on in the navies of the world as well as our own.

Capt. McNamee is an officer of long and varied experience and splendid record in our navy. He was born in 1871 and was graduated from the Naval Academy at twenty-one. He served in the war with Spain and promotion has come steadily. During the world war he served for several months as Chief of Staff of the Pacific fleet. Then he was called to Washington for important duty on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral W. S. Benson. Later he was sent to London on the staff of Admiral Sims, commander of the United States naval forces in European waters. His services were considered so valuable that he was appointed a member of the naval advisory staff to the American commission to negotiate peace in Paris. Returning home he was made a member of the staff of the Naval War College at Newport. Just prior to becoming director of Naval Intelligence he served as the commanding officer of the battleship Nevada.

Our naval officers do not think they should be asked to say what the relative size of the American navy should be. They say that was fixed with relation to the other navies of the world in the naval treaty. Great Britain and Japan are conforming to the treaty provisions and keeping their navies up to the treaty limits, while France and Italy, whose navies are too small to be serious factors in the equation just now, are preparing to ratify the treaty. The diplomats fixed the size of our navy, and all the navy men can do is to insist that we do not fall below that prescribed size. That the naval men believe they have a perfect right to do. They regard it as their duty to keep the facts before the people.

"The United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, who at present possess the principal sea power of the world," said Capt. McNamee,

# Liquor, Girls and Indifferent Parents Make the Schoolboy of To-day a Pressing Problem

THE NEW YORK HERALD prints here with the fifth of a series of articles by headmasters of preparatory schools dealing with the problem of educating the modern boy. Other articles on the same subject will be printed in the Sunday Herald in the near future.

By A HEADMASTER.

AT this point it seems to me well to pause and consider what we are really after and the obstacles in the way of attaining our ideal. Is not this what we are really after—to turn out a Christian gentleman, who will stand four-square to every wind that blows and who will take his part as a leader of this nation? Such is our ideal. Unfortunately, there are many obstacles in the way of attaining this ideal. In the first place, there is what the parent thinks we are after. Now, when I talk about parents I mean the average parent, the average business man.

The modern American business man is so wrapped up in dollars and cents and in getting his results therefrom that he applies to the education of his boy the same principle which he applies to his business; he sends his boy to us with only one object in view, it seems to me, and that is to put that boy into college. That is all, in his opinion, the school is for. He will pay, he says to himself, a certain amount of money, and in return for that he expects the school to place his boy in college in the shortest time possible. That, in his opinion, is all we are after. He never seems to take the personal equation into account. He waves aside such facts as the stupidity of the boy, his mental makeup, his character. In fact, he regards us as a magnified tutoring school.

It is a very sad thing to confess but in my experience with the school parent I believe that I could count on the fingers of my two hands the parents who have ever said a word to me with regard to their boys' characters and what they want us to do in that respect. The average modern parent is not a bit interested in religion. At least he does not show to your headmaster that he is so interested. Whenever I talk with any parents I have a mercenary feeling that they care merely, as I have said before, for their boys to get into college as soon as possible; that they pay us to put their boys there, and that is about all they think about.

## Evils of the College Entrance Examination

Secondly, there are the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board. I do not here intend to enter upon a long discussion of the evils of this system, which makes us turn out smatterers instead of scholars, but a school nowadays, unfortunately, in order to take its stand in the country has to make its boys pass these examinations. Our great rival in this has an enviable reputation, which has spread abroad throughout the country, and this school has a long, long waiting list. The mere fact that we made such a good record the last two years has made our waiting list also long and, in fact, is already filling the school for future years. It is almost impossible that these two influences, namely, the importance of the parent and the reputation of the school, won by success in examinations, should not have an effect upon me and upon the masters of the school. And they have their effect. In fact, they somewhat becloud the main issue. What we are really after, as I have said before, is character, and the classroom, the playing field and the spare time of the boy should all be directed toward that one great end.

Thirdly, there is an influence that works against us which I feel I really ought to lay before you. I do not believe that any one but a schoolmaster realizes the present difficulty of bringing up the modern boy. The boy of the last year I have had the great pleasure and privilege of speaking with the headmasters of nearly all the great schools, and it is astonishing to notice how we are all of the same mind, namely, that the youth of the present day have a different code of morals from the youth of any other generation in our experience and are under more subtle and greater temptation. For instance, in my nineteen years in another school the question of liquor in the holidays was never heard of. The girl was hardly ever spoken about. A boy was interested in what I know you and I consider more manly pursuits. To-day all we headmasters find that liquor is in use among the younger generation from the age of 15 and upward, and not only by the males, but by the other sex as well. I need not prove this to you. The proofs that I can bring before you are so many that it is not worth my while to cite them or yours to listen. Not only have I found this so, but so have all the other headmasters to whom I have spoken.

The pursuit of the girl seems to be the main idea of enjoyment of the modern boy. His ordinary conversation is full of the girl. His holidays are spent in the company of girls. His short holidays are one continuous dance. The modern college boy is affected the same way, only more so, and I am talking not only of my own

boys. The other day I heard two college boys talking. They seemed to be very fine fellows and they came from two great universities:

"Now look here, we must not lose sight of each other. Let's arrange to meet in New York (naming a date). I will bring a couple of fellows, and I know some pretty girls we can get. We'll have a good time at the Bill-Morell."

The girls he referred to were of a perfectly good family, as I afterward found out. These girls are allowed by their parents to go down to the Bill-Morell to dance and have supper afterward. If they are clever enough to evade the Eighteenth Amendment they will have liquor. These boys are from two of the finest families in two of our nations.

Such experiences are quite common, and all the headmasters with whom I have spoken agree with me that this danger to decent and healthy living by men from the colleges and universities is having a very bad effect upon the morals of the nation.

I am not quite so sure, however, that the modern trend is altogether wrong. My boys assure me when I talk to them about these subjects that I put ideas into their heads that they never have when playing around with these girls; that they do talk perfectly frankly with regard to matters that would have brought a blush of shame to a boy's face in my youth, but that it is in the position of comrades. They keep on assuring me that very little wrong goes on. It is here, I believe, that I took a most drastic attitude and abolished the dance. I have been in a dilemma all summer in regard to this influence that is affecting the modern boy, and I have come to the conclusion that we cannot stop it. I have come to the conclusion that we have got to guide it. As you know, I am very, very close to my boys, and I get them to talk to me quite freely about matters concerning their characters and their souls, and I really believe that we of the older generations may not realize what is taking place; that we may be regarding a movement which is in fact a movement toward something more magnificent than has existed before. I see no way of bringing back the world of boyhood and girlhood to what we think, perhaps puritanically, is the proper basis for the relations of the sexes. Of course, the whole thing has been brought to pass through the revolt of womanhood and the desire of women to be on an equal plane in all respects of what they call freedom with men. My boys contend, in talking it over with me, that the things which were done in our day in the darkness are now done in the light of day; that now, just as then, there are bad and good, and that no man who respects himself will play with the bad, just as it was in our day. They contend that the greater freedom makes for morality; that there are certain girls, for instance, that no self-respecting man will dance with, just as there are certain men that no self-respecting girl will dance with.

It is really a terrible question; it is a question which keeps me awake at night. I think that I was drastic last year. I have had most serious talks with my boys, and I begin to doubt. Certainly I have never had a finer number of boys under my charge than during the last two years. In fact, the modern parent is of every way any of the boys that I have had to deal with in prior years. The average modern boy is absolutely truthful, hates a sham and is not afraid to assert his opinion. But there is no doubt that the influence of girlhood holds a most tremendous power over the modern boy, and we have to handle it. Here again the modern parent is of great use, as an aid to the development of character. The modern mother seems to care very little about the way her girl behaves, provided she is popular. The modern father, when he himself breaks the Eighteenth Amendment, cannot expect that his boy will have very high ideals with regard to liquor or law. There is no doubt that our own generation is largely responsible and ultimately responsible for the present state of affairs. When I tell you that a mother came to the hotel last year and asked for me to make a cocktail, the ingredients for which she had with her, perhaps you will understand what the educator is up against. And she was one of the so-called "best families" of her town and had her daughter largely responsible and ultimately responsible for the present state of affairs.

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## Course of Study Is Cut and Dried by Colleges

Now, with regard to our "hidebound" curriculum: In the first place, if our curriculum is hidebound it is not our fault. The three great universities for which we prepare the greater number of our boys will accept only examinations of the college entrance examination board, and our whole course of study is cut and dried; therefore, absolutely apart from our own volition. These examinations are becoming more and more difficult, and it takes the whole of a boy's working day to prepare for them. If we were free, if the three great universities would accept our diplomas, perhaps we could make some changes in our curriculum. But here again the question arises, whether it would be to our benefit, or to the benefit of the boy. The boys that we receive from the high schools have to lose, on the average, a year in order to keep up with our course of study. The boys that we receive from these "new idea" schools, whose culture is so liberal and whose curriculum is so extensive, usually have to lose two years to keep up with our course of study. The road to learning is not an easy thing. The results that we get from these new schools do not encourage us in the belief that our ancestors were all wrong. I cannot see in our country for students to be called the thinking power in its great men; that the schools of England have turned out and are turning out, where conservatism in education preserves the old tradition that the road to learning is a very hard and difficult one.

I come now to the great argument for the private school. How about environment? These groups, we are crying out against, are being "democratic" and "un-American" had better, in the first place, clean up their cities and make them decent places to bring up a boy in. If we were a perfect democracy I really believe that the private school would be an anomaly. But we are not a perfect democracy. And where the temptations and the evil environment of our cities exist it is most expedient that there should be places where the modern boy of fair means, who is, because of his means, more prone to temptation, can, during his plastic years, see and get only the best of everything. If it is undemocratic to take a boy out of the temptations of the modern city and place him where his character is formed, where he is apart from these temptations, then I am not a democrat.

Lastly, if it is wrong for us to have certain schools where a certain boy of certain means can go, then it is absolutely wrong for us to have universities like Harvard, Yale and Princeton. We should rely only on our State universities. The idea of abolishing Harvard, Yale and Princeton would be laughable, and yet, carried to a definite conclusion, that is exactly what the enemies of the private preparatory school would do if they were consistent. Can you think of a greater loss to this nation than the elimination of the "Great Three"?

to the ratio in seamen and marine engineers who habitually follow the sea; is appreciably superior in certain types of ships of war; and is appreciably inferior for the moment in merchant ships suitable for conversion to naval uses.

"If we are to be the equal at sea of Great Britain and possess naval power one and two-thirds that of Japan, much must be done."

"We must set to work on the building and development of a well balanced, healthy, modern marine."

"We must augment our light cruiser tonnage and build airplane carriers up to the treaty limits."

"Lastly and most important, we must build up our naval personnel to 6,600 line officers and 120,000 enlisted men—about five-thirds of what Japan has to-day. We have now 4,300 line officers and 38,000 enlisted men. It will take from eight to ten years for the Naval Academy to produce the 2,300 officers needed. The men should be added annually, as the officers become available."

# ROWDIES WITH FASCISTI AIMS OVERRUN BAVARIA

Towns Shot Up, Workers Beaten, Tribute Levied by Marauders

By SANFORD GRIFFITH.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 4.

PARTS of Bavaria and frontier regions in Germany are overrun by bands of ex-soldiers and young rowdies who, under the banner of nationalism, operate much as the old mercenary armies of three centuries ago. In methods and in aims they are similar to the Fascisti in Italy and are bound to play a big part in the developments this winter should trouble arise through food shortage or political differences.

Since the armistice they have been an active force on German frontiers. Sometimes acting independently, sometimes with sub rosa assistance from the German Government, they engaged in fighting Poles and Balts wherever they met resistance. Now that they are in no position to face outside enemies they have become active at home. Under the leadership of nationalist agitators at elections they make "stimulating" work for chauvinistic candidates. Sometimes they get out of control and shoot up a town, beating workmen and exacting tribute.

These German Fascisti are a hardy, daredevil crowd, a typical after-war sign of European social disintegration. I have seen them operate in East Prussia to the north, with them during the fighting last year against the Poles in Upper Silesia, and now have seen them again at their pan-German congress at Innsbruck, where they met late in October.

They go under various names. The command has been mostly in the hands of the famous Consul, Capt. Ehrhardt, the secret military organization responsible for the murders of Erzberger, Rathenau and a string of others. Some bands carry the name of their commander, others of a region, as the Oberland, while others take the form of a party as the new so-called Nationalist Socialists in Bavaria and the Nationalist Republicans in Prussia.

## Menace to European Peace

And Government Like Wirth's These organizations are illegal; they are of a military nature and heavily armed. Half baked politically, they are a menace to European peace, and above all to a conciliatory democratic German Government as that of Wirth may well be regarded.

I saw these bands operate in the Baltic provinces, where they stopped at nothing, not even at burning of houses and pillaging. Again in Upper Silesia I was with the Oberland, then fighting similar Polish bands for control of the rich coal provinces. Then they were commanded by German ex-officers, and although half uniformed they were in full military formation. In addition to rifles they had artillery and machine guns.

When the Upper Silesia conflict was settled the secret military organizations turned their attention to domestic matters. I saw part of their congress with Austrian Pan-Germans at Innsbruck late in October. The freedom of the city was declared, German and Austrian colors fluttered from the windows of the picturesque Tyrol city. The cafes were crowded with former brothers in arms. They marched in open formation the width of the street arm in arm, shouting national songs. The military bands gathered in the cafes and the celebration continued to the din of brass and clinking steins.

There were few soldiers, but most of the enthusiasts were boys who had seen little or nothing of the war. Most of the enthusiasts belonged to the now impoverished middle classes—youngsters who had run wild on the streets during the war, and who now firmly believe that the only way to get anything is to step out and take it.

As befitted the occasion, Gen. Ludendorff, graced the celebration with his presence. But Ludendorff is prudent. While he gives his blessing to almost any nationalist enterprise, he is careful not to become involved in conspiracies.

## Loss Popularity as They Turn to Domestic Affairs

Now that these secret nationalist military organizations have turned their attention from foreign to home matters, they are less popular in their own home towns. When the Polish row in Upper Silesia was settled the Oberland bands began plundering big German farms in Silesia and at home.

This brought the Oberland, despite its long record for battles for German nationalists into disrepute. Recently this disrepute was heightened by the discovery that a Capt. Oestreich, one of the members, was the ring-leader in a highway robbery project to spring on Americans on the way to Obersumogau this summer. They proposed simply to waylay a sightseeing car where the number of Americans gave them hope of a rich dollar haul. For this scheme Oestreich received six months in jail.

While the star of the Oberland is on the wane, the popularity of the so-called Nationalist Socialists is on the rise. The Socialist label is meant as a bid for worker members, and most of these are Socialists in the Bavarian towns. In Prussia, where most of the workers are republicans, a similar organization calls itself National Republican. Both are anti-democratic, anti-parliamentarian and divided only on the question whether to have a dictatorship or monarchy in Germany.

The National Bolsheviks are a big force in Bavaria. I saw 40,000 gather in Munich on an hour's notice to protest against the Berlin Government. The groups have secret military organizations. Part of their arms are those which the French Command in the Rhineland stupidly left the Bavarians in the hope that they would break away from Prussia. Part are the arms which the Bavarian authorities themselves left them.

They get money from conservative manufacturers who hope for a return

of monarchy and protection for their factories against strikers. The German Fascisti are not as thoroughly organized for strike-breaking and anti-Socialist raids as the Italian Fascisti, but they are learning the technique fast. Mussolini, the Italian Fascist commander, paid a visit to Ludendorff and the heads of the German organizations last winter, spreading the gospel of military violence as an antidote for democratic mediocrity.

The latest exploit of the Nationalist Socialists—or Bolsheviks, as they are also called—was a raid on the German town of Coburg, which recently shifted States from Thuringen to Bavaria. The German Fascisti captured the "town," exacted tribute and ran it to suit themselves for several days.

## Moderates in Bavaria Fear Trouble Will Come in Winter

Moderates in Bavaria fear that these Nationalist bands will make trouble this winter. They already work at elections, and in Cabinet crises. As separatists they combat Prussian democracy with the same energy as foreign influence. Should there be bread riots in Prussia Moderate Bavarians fear that the ultra-Nationalists, with the help of these secret military organizations, may declare a cord sanitaire between Prussia and Bavaria and attempt to set up a monarchy or dictatorship of their own.

It is not so much that such schemes have a chance of success as that they would provoke civil war and more misery. Moderate Germans therefore regard the activities of organizations like that of the Nationalist Bolsheviks with open anxiety. These organizations have no very precise program. They were monarchists until their former kings sank into insignificance or ridicule. Most are still of monarchist leanings. However, the Nationalist Socialists assert that they are for the republic but against democracy. They would have a dictator who would rule with an iron hand and who would work to bring Germany back as a world power and would introduce a people's army.

## Program Includes Driving Jews Out of the Country

They would let pure blooded Germans—whatever they may mean—alone hold positions of influence. Most of their agitation is against the Jews, whom they regard as the Bolsheviks, internationalists, and the financial plunderers of the country. Jew baiting is a favorite sport with them and their program is to drive Jews out of the country.

These Nationalist Bolsheviks are very simple in their theories. They agitate for closing the Stock Exchange to prevent the rise in prices. They

They Fight All Who May Resist Them—Against the Chauvinists

agitate among the farmers with the slogan that the grain exchange is exploiting them because no farmer has access to the floor.

They are now carrying on a vigorous campaign against high prices, which preoccupies the minds of most Germans at present. The Nationalists give a startling picture of the consequences of the depreciated mark, but come back to their childish political slogans as the only remedy. They demand back German colonies in a tone "as though they could challenge the world with pogroms," as one Moderate Bavarian remarked with disgust. However fantastic the programs of these Nationalist organizations may seem, they are a factor in Germany which is bound to expand as the State becomes weaker.

## John Bunyan's Statue Has New Nose of Cement

The effigy of John Bunyan, which has been lying on his tomb in Bunhill Fields, needless to say since a seavener hunter stole his "panache," has been supplied with a new nose. It is of Portland cement and affixed by a new and reliable process. But as no body could be certain as to the exact shape of Bunyan's nose the addition may alter his expression. All that could be done was to work from an old print and make the nose big enough.

## Pen for Family Pigs Now Fashion in Guam

The natives of the island of Guam are learning that there is a better way of keeping their pigs at home than the common practice of tying them to a tree or stake by a short rope fastened about the foreleg, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. A pen of bamboo which will accommodate one sow and litter, or three or four growing pigs, and may be moved frequently, has been introduced by the local Federal experiment station and is gradually supplanting the tying method on the island.

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